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Clarke Courier

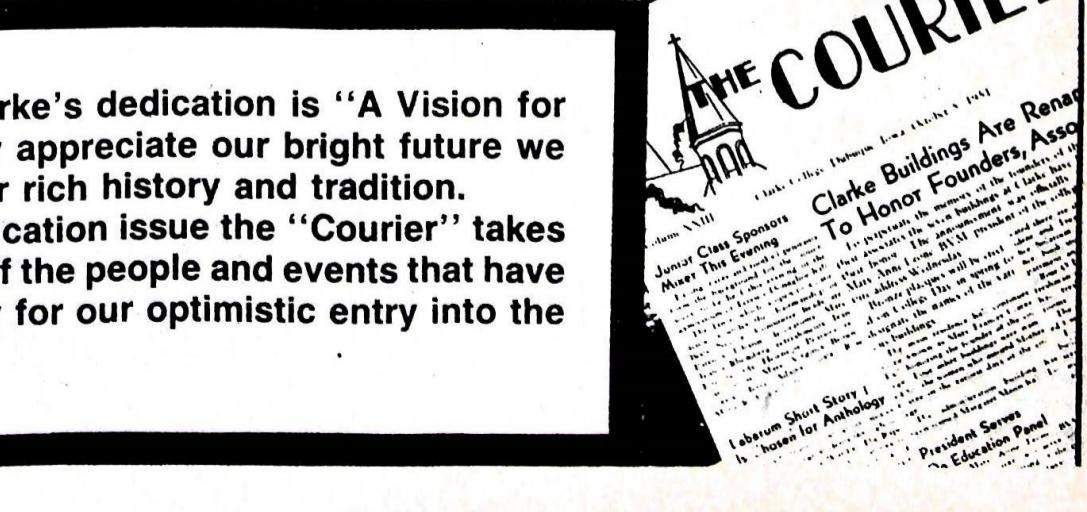
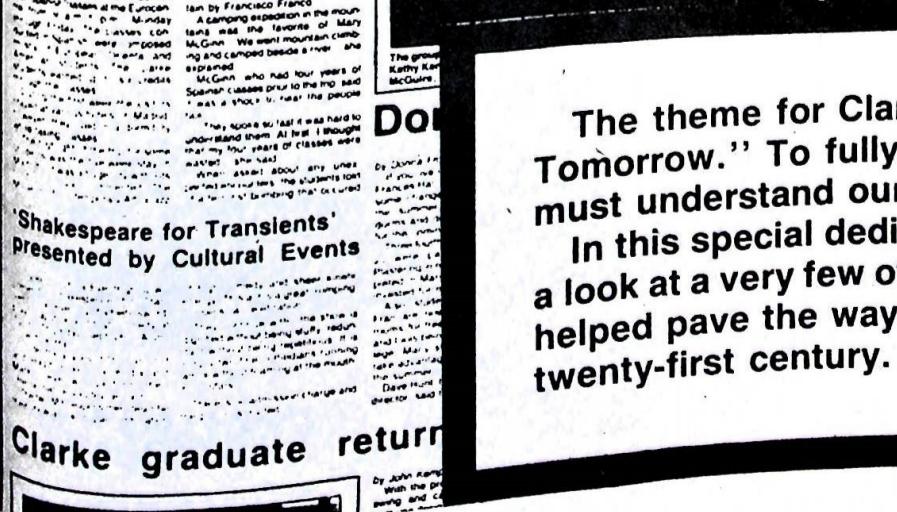
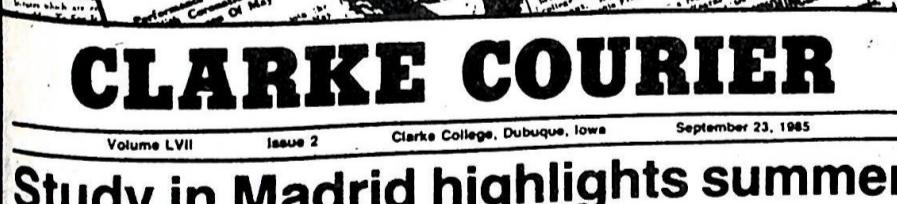
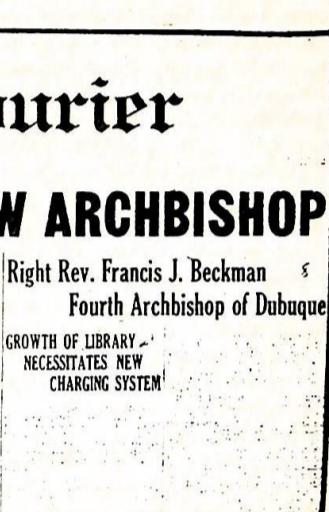
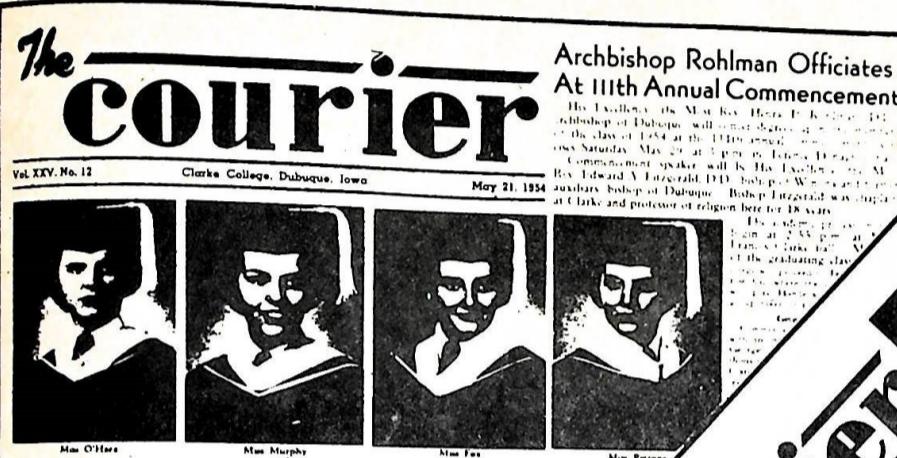
Volume LVIII

Issue 4

Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa

Friday, October 17, 1986

Dedication Edition



'Courier' reflects lifestyle changes

by Jo Ann Turner
& Johann Willrich

Throughout the years The Courier has covered people and events in Clarke history. A sampling of Courier stories from its inception in 1929 reveals that, although in some cases "times have changed," a few topics are still relevant today.

The Courier represents a bridge from the Clarke of the past to the Clarke of the future.

January 31, 1930

Now that our Clarke Courier has come to you, to attend you on your way, to while away your leisure moments with tales of our doings, we would like to tell you why it has its name.

When our college adopted the new name of Clarke in place of the former Mount St. Joseph, which is now applied to only one of its buildings, the initial C's of the name were represented to us as initials of two other words which were to be the ideals of the college and of the students. C.C. was to stand for more than Clarke College. It was to symbolize Character and Culture, an ideal.

In choosing our name we had in mind the same two traits as ideals for our paper. Immediately we planned that the initials should be preserved in the title of our journal. And so the Clarke Courier was christened — an attendant on the way — a swift messenger and more than that — a symbol and a goal.

January 31, 1930

Clarke College boasts of a feature unique in an institution whose buildings are separated by a considerable distance. At no time are the students forced to expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather. By means of an intricate system of covered passageways, bridges, and subways, approach to every building is made convenient.

The first subway, constructed of brick and stone, was tunneled for the administration building to the science hall in 1892. A covered, suspended bridge also connects these two buildings. Inside communications between the conservatory and the administration building is afforded by "Alumnae Corridor," in reality a bridge which is built in such a way that it forms a section of College Corridor. Measured from the west end of the library to the east end of the conservatory this corridor has a length of six hundred feet.

In 1922 a modern subway of concrete and reinforced steel was made beneath Seminary Street to connect the administration building and Mother Mary Frances Clarke Residence Hall, on the opposite side of the thoroughfare.

When the new recreation building was planned, the architect included a picturesque connection with the residence hall, a cloister walk. Inclement weather was also provided against by the building of an enclosed passage below the cloister walk.

These connections are invaluable to the faculty and students as a convenience and comfort, as well as striking a note of individuality.

December 9, 1930

Despite the fact that the country is suffering from one of the most serious economic depressions in its history, propagandists having optimistic tendencies assure us that good times are just around the corner. In the meantime, however, unemployment, deprivation, sickness, and actual want of the barest necessities for existence are prevalent in wide areas of the country and in restricted areas of every section of the country and of the world. Everywhere there are complaints and suggestions and everywhere those who think that it is the duty of persons possessing extraordinary wealth to come to the aid of those who have not even enough on which to live.

Clarke College girls have, as a whole, responded generously and unselfishly to the appeal for help, but there is still more that we can do.

February 23, 1931

Mrs. Fannie Tucker (Fannie Floyd) of Pin Oak, Ia., who was a student in the first school founded by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in 1843 which later evolved into Mount St. Joseph's College, now Clarke College, had the honor of shaking hands with Lincoln at the time of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate.

In a recent interview Mrs. Tucker recalls the details of her adventure. She relates that at this time there were only fourteen boarders at the school. Mrs. Tucker, who was a close friend of a girl named Rhodes, was invited to accompany the girl and her father to hear the debate. They were granted permission by Mother Gertrude, who was Superior of St. Joseph Academy, at that time. The trip to Freeport required considerable time as it was made in a horse-drawn vehicle. After the debate Mrs. Tucker shook hands with Lincoln whom she met again while visiting at Springfield, Ill.

November 26, 1947

To keep pace with the skyrocketing cost of living, school officials announced this week a \$25 increase in board at the semester.

A further addition of \$25 will be effective in September 1948 bringing the total fee for board to \$250 per semester. Also increased by \$25, the tuition will be \$115 for the half year.

May 4, 1948

Stassen is the man for president—according to a student poll taken at Clarke by the Social Science club last Monday.

In the straw vote election Stassen received more than 40 percent of the votes cast. Second choice was Truman with 33 percent. Vandenberg was next in line with 8 percent and Taft followed with 6 percent. The rest of the votes were scattered among Wallace, Dewey, Eisenhower, MacArthur and Warren.

May 7, 1931

Golf is one of the foremost sports at Clarke College during the spring months. The nine hole course on the college campus is dotted with players throughout the day, but particularly in the morning and at the close of the afternoon, when there is just time for one or two rounds.



Fore!

Golf was the "in" thing for Clarke students of the early 1930s.

October 26, 1956 CLRK started its eighteenth year of broadcasting last week from the campus station in Eliza Kelly Hall.

Variety from music to news commentaries can be heard by students if they turn in to the 1,000 spot on their radio dial from 4 to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.



'On the air'

Clarke students began broadcasting from studios in Eliza Kelly Hall during 1936.

October 14, 1966

"We love you, Bobby. Oh yes, we do!" agree seniors Jacqueline Brodnax, Diane McWilliams and Sharon Frederick who prior to his non-stop flight from Dubuque to Washington, D.C.

Crowds of Dubuquers flocked to Senior High School auditorium October 9 to hear the senator speak at his last stop in a busy one-day tour of several Iowa cities.



Say cheese

Robert Kennedy poses with Clarke students

February 25, 1949

This year The Courier marks its twentieth year of progress. For it was in January, 1929, that Anne Bormann and a staff of seven editorial assistants launched the official newspaper of Clarke College. The Courier featured a news page, an editorial page, a society page and a sports page. We read such notable items as Archbishop Francis J. Beckman's installation, and Stampfer's prediction that capes would be the "theme song of spring."

October 10, 1969

Moratorium Day—What is it and how does it involve Clarke? In an official student call, the members of the national Viet Nam Moratorium Committee (former McCarthy workers, a former Civil Rights worker, and a former student body president of Mundelein College) explain that they ask for "for a moratorium of 'business as usual' in order that students, faculty members and concerned citizens can devote time and energy to the important work of taking the issue of peace in Viet Nam to the larger community." Disruption of "business as usual" on campus includes the boycott of classes.

October 28, 1966

"The Black Power movement," said the Rev. George Clements, recent agitator speaker here, "is that of Negroes who want significant change in their community. The horrible unspeakable truth is that regress, not progress, has set in the human rights movement."

"Too many Negroes are unable to compete," continued the assistant pastor of St. Dorothy Church, Chicago. "Black power in speeches, marches and even in riots has been successful in mobilizing the Negro community."

December 9, 1966

Psychedelic Evenings I and II brought what Look magazine called "the genie of LSD, with all its tantalizing possibilities for good or evil" into the open at Clarke last month.

LSD, lysergic acid diethylamide, a colorless, odorless, tasteless substance has, within the last three years, stirred a revolution in the mind of man and, while he is under its influence, has transformed his concept of reality. Reactions to the drug and its effects on the human body and its creative activities were the subjects of the two-part program sponsored by the Science Forum and Fine Arts Club here.

March 3, 1967

If some congressmen had their way, "we're in the army now..." would become the theme song of a co-ed service. It sounds humorously, even impossible, but Senator Jacob Javits, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and anthropologist Margaret Mead are among those who advocate a universal national service.

This policy might pose more problems than solutions. An informal survey taken among Clarke and Loras students reveals various views on the question.

March 17, 1967

Dirty books are no longer the easiest way to get "the message" across to young people. Three popular singing groups have recently found smutty records even more effective—and both WDBQ and KLOR are supporting their efforts wholeheartedly.

Area youths swamp the local station with calls on request nights, asking that one or more of the "special songs" be dedicated to their friends. The songs are catchy, have a good beat and naturally attract young fans. But they offer more to the careful—or even casual—listener.

The lyrics are openly suggestive, in some cases going past suggestion to clear statement. "I think we're alone now... let's tumble to the ground" croons one group while another urges "let's spend the night together" and a third comments "just a little bit of you, a little bit of me."

At least one Dubuque civic group has complained about the frequent playing of these songs, but no action has been taken. Apparently neither WDBQ and KLOR, "the station owned and operated by the students of Loras College," feel any responsibility toward their audiences for they continue to play the records in prime-time spots.

If the stations refuse to exercise good taste in their choice of material for public broadcasting then the listening audience should force them to re-examine their broadcast policies.

As members of this listening audience we can legitimately demand that these songs be removed from the air and, if they are not, refuse to listen to the stations involved. As future parents we must begin now to stop the spread of smut in our local communications media.

November 19, 1976

Results of the 81-ballot poll on abortion held Nov. 11 are as follows:

I would condone abortion under these conditions:

- To save the mother's life -48- (55 percent)
- To prevent the birth of a highly defective child -33- (40 percent)
- To prevent economic stress on the family -13- (16 percent)
- To prevent an illegitimate birth -14- (17 percent)

September 13, 1974

Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen addressed a capacity crowd on the topic "Free Love" in the Loras Fieldhouse, Monday, September 9, at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, October 17, 1986

Clarke

by Dennis Noggle
The story of how
Clarke and her four
sisters live a simple
life. They do not allow or
substantial amount of
recording during her life
pioneers or the begin-

Father T

Members of
Clarke

Clarke pioneers are remembered

by Dennis Noggle

The story of how Mary Frances Clarke and her four companions, Margaret Mann, Eliza Kelly, Catherine Byrne and Rose O'Toole, came to America to found the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Congregation is familiar to many. It is a story that has been told and retold thousands of times. Mother Mary Frances Clarke, in her desire to have the sisters live a simple, faith-filled life, did not allow or approve of any substantial amount of history being recorded during her lifetime. Consequently, there are few sources for documentation of the lives of the five pioneers or the beginnings of Clarke

College.

What follows is based on two books: "The Price of Our Heritage," a history of the BVM Congregation written by Sister Jan Coogan, BVM, copyright 1975, and "Clarke College: The First 125 Years," by Sister Mary Ambrose Mulholland, BVM, copyright 1967. The two books are regarded by members of the BVM order as the authoritative biographies of the respective subjects.

In celebrating the dedication of the new buildings on the Clarke campus we must not forget the buildings destroyed by the May 17, 1984, fire; nor can we forget the lives of the special women and priest for whom

the Clarke buildings are named. The destroyed buildings, Margaret Mann Administration Building, Rose O'Toole Hall, the Sacred Heart Chapel and Mary Bertrand Hall will always represent Clarke.

After arriving in Dubuque in 1843 on the invitation of Bishop Mathias Loras, Mother Clarke and her Sisters and their friend and spiritual guide, the Very Reverend Terence J. Donaghoe, established St. Mary's Female Academy, the lineal ancestor of Clarke College.

Sr. Margaret Mann, having shown an exceptional ability for management, organization and business, won the confidence of Mother Clarke

and her companions, earning her the nickname of "the man of our house."

In order to appreciate the character of the buildings, one must know a little bit about the pioneer sisters whose dream was Clarke College.

Mary Frances Clarke, foundress of the BVM Congregation, was born in Dublin, Ireland, to fervent Catholic parents. Her lifelong dedication to simplicity and poverty can be traced to the story of her baptism. She was baptized by a Franciscan priest in her own home. Her parents supplied the name "Mary" and the priest added "Frances," in honor of St. Francis of Assisi. Mary was the oldest of four children. The BVM community will celebrate the 100th anniversary of her death in December, 1987.

Margaret Mann was the only girl born to John and Ann Mann. An incident from her early childhood helped form Margaret's outlook on life, as well as a deep bond with her father. According to *The Price of Our Heritage*, when Margaret was three years old her infant brother died. In her grief, her mother flung herself on her son's cradle and cried out, "Oh, my beautiful boy, why did not God take Margaret and leave you?" Margaret understood perfectly what her mother meant. Her father was very kind and said, "I thank God that He has left you to me." This incident remained with Margaret her entire life and she never failed to impress upon the BVM novices the importance of the sensitivity of children.

Eliza Kelly was probably the wealthiest member of the pioneer five. Her father was an architect, among other things, so she was provided with a tutor. Because of her

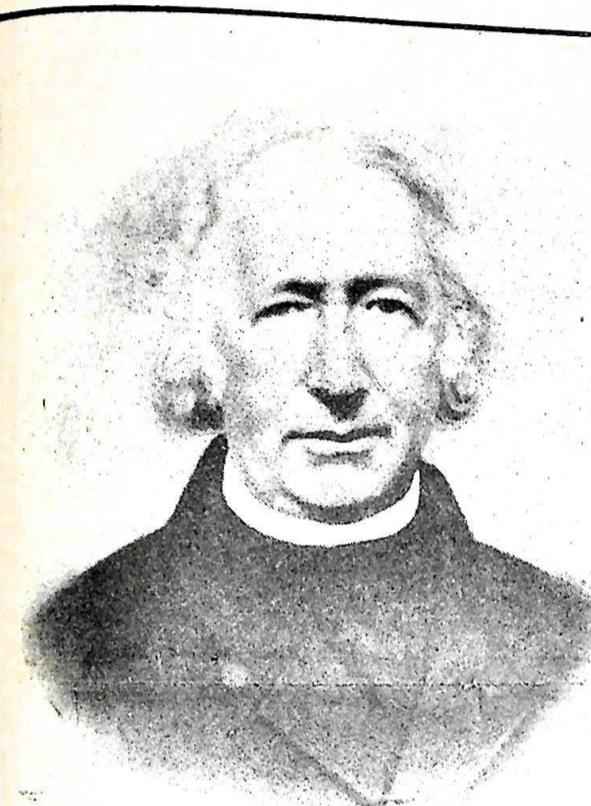
early education and her gift for the literary skills, Eliza was eventually assigned the task of community analist.

Catherine Byrne was orphaned at an early age. Her father died after a business failure and his wife died shortly thereafter. Catherine was placed in the Poor Clare Orphanage in Dublin. Later she was trained in nursing and pharmacology.

Rose O'Toole came from a large family and was reared in Dublin by her widowed mother. Upon her mother's death, Rose was able to bring a comfortable dowry to the struggling community during the BVM's Philadelphia years. There were indications that Rose had only the most elementary education. There is no record that she ever taught, unless perhaps she helped the children learn their prayers.

The Most Reverend Terence J. Donaghoe was the eldest son in his family and was forbidden by his father to enter the priesthood. Only after his father died did Donaghoe begin his religious studies. Donaghoe was instrumental in bringing the Sisters of Charity to Dubuque from Philadelphia and was equally instrumental in helping to establish the rules of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. He always had faith in the Sisters.

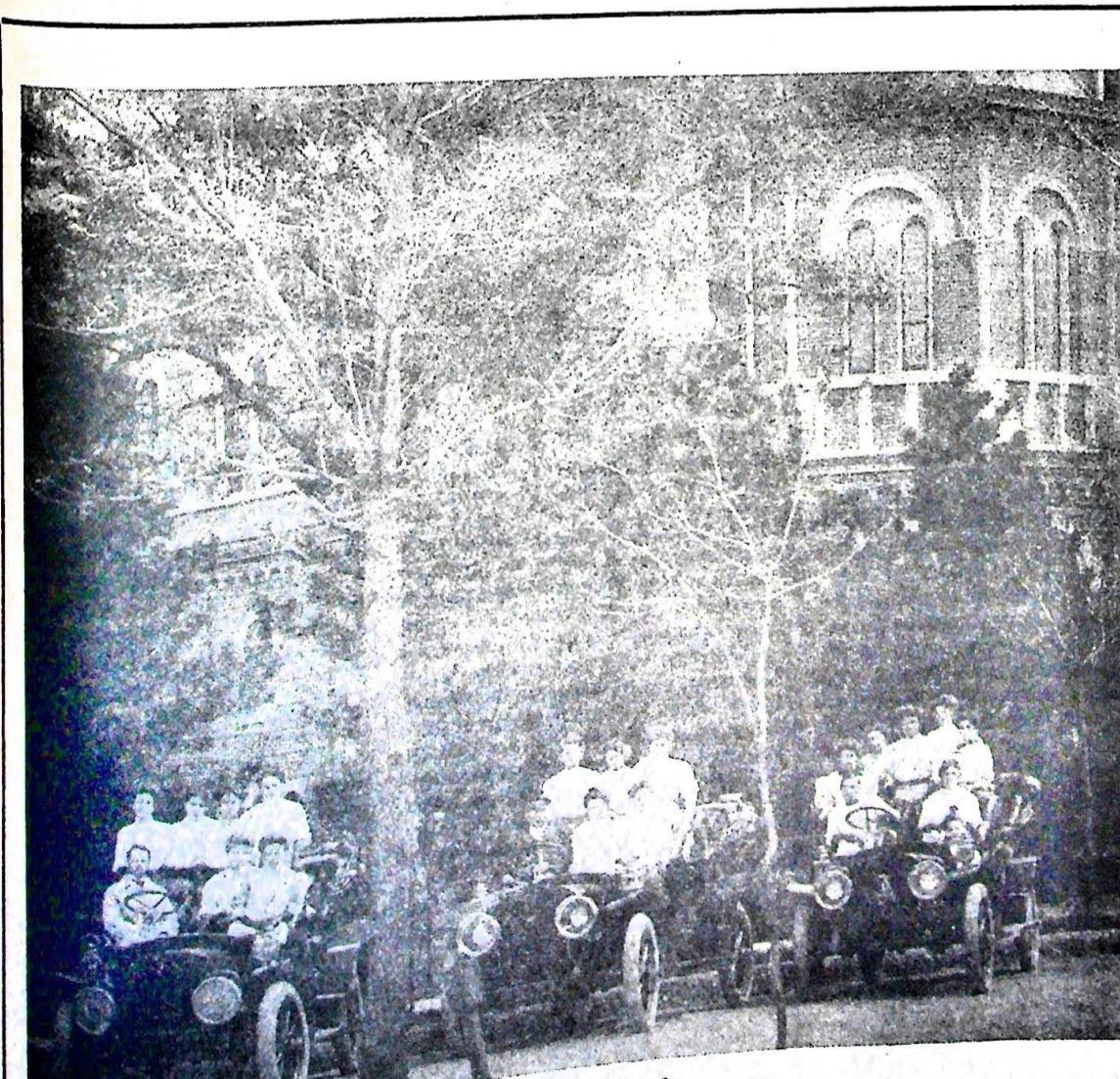
The history of Clarke College is filled with fascinating stories about fascinating people but none can compare with the simple but compelling story of the five young women who started out from Dublin. Mary Frances Clarke and her Sisters had a vision for the future that continues on today and will continue through the future.



Father Terence Donaghoe



Sister Mary Frances Clarke



Hang on, ladies

Members of the class of 1907 start their engines in apparent preparation for the now defunct "Clarke 500."



Gosh frosh!

how'd you catch on so quick? Catch on to the fact that Coca-Cola is the hep drink on campus, I mean. Always drink it, you say? Well—how about dropping over to the dorm and downing a sparkling Coke or two with the boys. The man who's for Coke is the man for us.



SIGN OF GOOD TASTE

Coke's advertising approach in 1958 may seem a bit corny compared to today's ad copy.

Sisters recall the Clarke of bygone days

by Judy Bandy

Ever wonder what it was like to be a Clarke College student almost 50 years ago? S. Constantia Fox can tell you. She was a member of the class of 1942. The was the year that Mary Frances Hall was dedicated.

Fox has retired and has resided at Mount Carmel for a few years, but still enjoys reminiscing about her long association with the college. She was a teacher for 50 years, most of them spent teaching French and Spanish here at Clarke. Her parents were not happy when she decided to come to Clarke as a freshman.

"They knew I had entertained thoughts of entering the convent and had deliberately taken me out of the Catholic high school and enrolled me in the public school," she said.

She says it's amazing the lengths some parents will go to manipulate their children's lives. "My father even offered to stake one of my friends in business and pay him an additional \$100 if he would marry me," she laughed. "One of the greatest lessons I've learned is that you can't live people's lives for them," she continued. "My parents sent my sister away to school to keep her from marrying the man of her choice. She ended up marrying him anyway. They had 12 children and 49 grandchildren."

The strong-willed girl from Lincoln, Neb. found that she would be living under some pretty strict rules when she arrived at Clarke College.

"We had to wear uniforms. I can still remember the swatch of material they gave me when I registered," she said; "and we all had to walk in a line when going to meals or chapel. Sometimes the students would sneak to the grocery store a few blocks away for an ice cream cone and of course, inviting a boy on campus was a 'mortal sin,'" she laughed.

S. Harrieta Fox, also a resident of Mount Carmel and a 1922 graduate

concurs about the strict regulations the students endured at the time.

"I had not attended parochial schools before, and the rigid lifestyles came as a shock to me," she said. "I always sent my laundry home and when my mother sent it back, she would put a few 'goodies' in the package. When the staff found out about it, the magazines, candy or whatever it happened to be, was promptly confiscated."

She said she was allowed to go downtown once a month, but never alone. "Our mail was read coming in and going out and we had one-hour study halls every day." Once she was reprimanded for allowing her family to visit her dorm room and another time, she was relegated to the far end of the dining room to eat alone for snickering in chapel. Though she found many of the rules hard to abide by, she remembers fun times too.

She recounts with particular glee an incident in the dining room during retreat one year. "The cook had served peanuts-in-the-shell for dessert and after several long minutes of serene silence, all you could hear was shells cracking. It must have went on for ten minutes. Even the staff had to giggle that time," she said.

S. Anna Ruth Bethke thought the rules were a little too strict when she graduated in 1932. "We were grown women," said Bethke, "but our curfew was 8 p.m. We were still wearing uniforms and we had to wear black dresses on Sundays."

She said holy hours were conducted every Thursday night and attendance was not a matter of choice. Bethke, who has taught music at Clarke since 1957, remembers being homesick her freshman year.

"I'd be practicing the piano in the afternoon and I'd feel the tears welling up. I'd think to myself, 'I'm not going to cry right now. I'll wait until

tonight.' But by evening, I'd be having so much fun with the other girls, I'd forget all about it."

S. Xavier Coens, who chaired the drama department at Clarke for 19 years, remembers that by World War II, the rules had loosened up to some extent. She said dorm rooms were inspected regularly and beds had to be made by breakfast.

"At the time, caps and gowns were worn to mass on Sundays and more than once, a pajama leg could be seen sliding down on the way to or from the communion rail," she laughed.

Sunday tea dances were held and the girls were allowed to invite boys for the afternoon. "Eligible young men were not in great supply during those years," remembers S. Martin Mackey, who joined the sociology department at Clarke in 1943.

"Sometimes the girls would invite men from the Savannah Army Depot and there was a naval contingent staying at Loras for a time," Mackey said, "but I remember a few times the girls had to resort to inviting a large high school senior to be their prom date."

Memories of 'desk duty' brought groans from several faculty members. They had to take turns manning the desks in the dormitories, signing students in and out and making sure everyone was in for curfew. Mackey said it was a difficult job deciding who would get permission to go out and who would not. If the girls wanted to travel any distance or to go somewhere for the weekend, they had to call their parents for permission.

"Sometimes the parent would give the girl permission and then call me back and ask me to tell the girl she couldn't go. They didn't want their girl to be angry with them. It was a very sticky situation," she said.

Coens said the girls used to call her 'Madame X' because of her knack for turning up when she wasn't

would inadvertently lean against the bell while saying 'goodnight', she chuckled. "I always enjoyed poking my head out the door and saying, 'you rang?'"



S. Xavier Coens talks with Karen Morrow and Mariclaire Costello about upcoming roles in the Lincoln Center Play.



Mount St. Joseph Academy's graduating class of 1881.

'Synagogue Sister' to speak Wednesday

by Louise Wuchter

"Beth El and Beth Israel are my synagogues. Does that make me a temple nun... or a synagogue sister?" comments Sister Christine Athans, B.V.M.; who will speak at the Clarke dedication celebration on Wednesday October 22, 1986. Athans, who will be speaking on "The American Church: Where Does the Future Point?" has in her own life helped push forward the American Church through her past and present involvements.

The first frontier that Athans explored was that of closer relations with Protestants and Jews. She was the first executive director of five Protestant, two Catholic and two Jewish congregations. As she put it, "It's nice to know that we're related!"

The relationship evolved over several years, beginning in the fall of 1966 when the new pastor at St. Francis Catholic Church in Phoenix, Ariz., Fr. John Odou S.T. became excited about the Decree on Ecumenism from Vatican II and its valuable possibilities. Odou encouraged all the sisters of St. Francis to get involved and Athans got into the swim of it in earnest.

"The different churches are one related ministry," Athans said. The Beatitudes say Beth El is one of our synagogues. The members of the Cross Roads Methodist say, St. Francis is our Catholic Church." Athans eventually became director of North Phoenix Corporate Ministry, an organization that evolved out of her ecumenical work. She served for six years in that capacity. Athans continued to study and promote Jewish-

Christian relations.

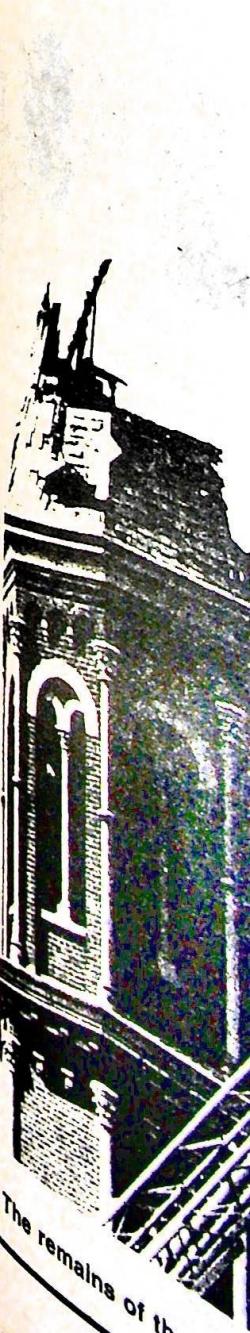
In 1980 she journeyed to Ireland to do research on Fr. Fahey and his influence on Fr. Coughlin, the radio priest of the 1940s and 50s. She found that much of the anti-semitism heard in Fr. Coughlin's radio broadcasts in the United States could be traced to Fr. Fahey's influence in Ireland.

The next frontier for Athans was seminary education in St. Paul, Minn. After getting her doctorate in theology at Berkeley, California, the next logical thing to do was find a place for her to share her experience and background. She found that place as Director of Seminary Education at St. Paul Seminary School of Divinity. She was also an assistant professor of church history and historical theology. There she injected a new kind of ecumenical background and feminine presence into the formation of the future priests.

Some frontiers have been explored; some still need exploring and taming. This Roman Catholic nun who has studied anti-semitism now fears that a new union of religion and politics may rekindle the prejudices of the 30s and 40s. The rise in recent years of the Ku Klux Klan, the influence of the moral majority and the neo-nazi movement, as well as bombings of Jewish property from Paris to San Jose, are the cause of her fears. It is clear that Athans is committed to tame this frontier, too.

Clarke College is honored to have Athans at its dedication. Her example can stimulate people to accept the challenge of exploring the frontiers that still need to be explored.

Friday October 17, 1986
MCAuliffe
by Krista Tharpe
This year, Clarke College
celebrates its dedication
buildings. It is an appropriate
spirit displayed by the
founder, Mary Frances Clarke.
Frances Clarke has re-instate the
award that has not been given
over 20 years. The award will be given
in memory of Christa McAuliffe,
teacher/astronaut who died
in shuttle explosion. Accept
Dr. Linda Godwin, a NASA
candidate (mission specialist)
in July of 1985, a
N.H. social studies teacher
selected to be the first private
in space. She was 37
Sharon Christa McAuliffe.
selected from over
applicants.
"I'm still pinching myself,
I don't quite believe it,
McAuliffe's response after
of her selection. She was not
one excited about the news.
the town of Concord lined the
for a parade in her honor when
returned from Washington D.C.
the news.
McAuliffe was a very lively
whose favorite saying was "ring
the stars". She did exactly the
a pioneer spirit that attracted
attention and admiration
America.
Her major purpose on the
fight was to keep a journal of
experiences as an "ordinary"
in space. She was also scheduled
teach two lessons from the
via satellite.
Besides being a teacher
astronaut, she was a wife
mother of two. Her husband,
a lawyer in Concord, and
children, Scott, 9, and Carol
were very supportive of her
excited about the mission.
McAuliffe underwent six months



The remains of the



With Karen Morrow and Marciare Costello
the Lincoln Center Play.

er' to speak Wednesday

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Friday, October 17, 1986

McAuliffe to be honored

by Krista Tharpe

This year, Clarke College is celebrating the dedication of its new buildings. It is an appropriate time to celebrate bravery and the pioneer spirit displayed by the college's founder, Mary Frances Clarke. The college will re-instate the Mary Frances Clarke Freedom Award, an award that has not been given for over 20 years.

The award will be given in the memory of Christa McAuliffe, a teacher/astronaut who died in the shuttle explosion. Accepting the award in honor of McAuliffe will be Dr. Linda Godwin, a NASA astronaut candidate (mission specialist).

In late July of 1985, a Concord, N.H. social studies teacher was selected to be the first private citizen in space. She was 37-year-old Sharon Christa McAuliffe. She was selected from over 11,000 applicants.

"I'm still pinching myself. I still don't quite believe it," was McAuliffe's response after the news of her selection. She was not the only one excited about the news. The entire town of Concord lined the streets for a parade in her honor when she returned from Washington D.C. with the news.

McAuliffe was a very lively person, whose favorite saying was "reach for the stars". She did exactly that, with a pioneer spirit that attracted the attention and admiration of all America.

Her major purpose on the shuttle flight was to keep a journal of her experiences as an "ordinary" person in space. She was also scheduled to teach two lessons from the shuttle via satellite.

Besides being a teacher and astronaut, she was a wife and a mother of two. Her husband, Steve, a lawyer in Concord, and her children, Scott, 9, and Caroline, 6, were very supportive of her adventures and dreams. They were very excited about the mission.

McAuliffe underwent six months of

intensive training for the Jan. 22 mission at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. She felt that space was a fascinating new frontier and that her presence on the flight would help other "ordinary people" realize that space travel will eventually be accessible to all and that it would be a means to a better future.

McAuliffe and six other members of the crew, Francis Scobee, Michael Smith, Judy Resnick, Ellison Onizuka, Ronald McNair and Gregory Jarvis were ready for the mission to begin on the morning of Jan. 22, 1986, but weather and equipment problems caused the launch to be delayed until Jan. 28.

On that cold morning the initial blastoff appeared successful, but, 73 seconds into the flight, the space shuttle Challenger exploded in flight.

Initially viewers didn't understand what had happened and they continued to applaud wildly. They did not understand that the shuttle flight had ended in tragedy as quickly as it had begun in apparent success.

America and the rest of the world was stunned by the news, having long since become accustomed to the relative safety of space flight.

As America mourned the death of each Challenger astronaut the city of Concord was especially saddened. Residents had lost a much-loved member of their community.

McAuliffe is survived by her husband, Steve; children Scott and Caroline; parents, Ed and Grace Corrigan of Framingham, Mass.; two brothers, Steve and Chris; and two sisters, Betsy and Lisa.

Concord School Superintendent Mark Beauvais said of her, "Christa had a real keen way of dealing with people. She touched her students and all of America with her courage and her straight-forward approach to life."

McAuliffe was often pictured displaying a "thumbs-up" sign. She had a genuine thumbs-up attitude toward life. Ultimately it was her own life that she gave—for her nation, her fellow citizens and her world.

McAuliffe underwent six months of

Clarke Courier

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Congratulations
to Clarke College on its
glorious past and the excitement
of its challenging future



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O'Neill heads list of visiting dignitaries

by Dorothy Wendel & Jenny Harrington

Thomas J. "Tip" O'Neill, speaker of the house of representatives, and his wife, Mildred, will be visiting Clarke's campus on Tuesday, October 21. Although O'Neill has achieved all of the fame that goes hand-in-hand with that title, he doesn't forget that he is still one of the people. "I live in the same neighborhood I grew up in," said O'Neill. "I go to the same barber, the same shoemaker, the same stores. I buy my newspaper at the same spot. I know these people's needs."

O'Neill, who got his nickname from baseball player James "Tip" O'Neill, has been slated as being one of the most colorful and forceful politicians of our time. He is the most powerful and forceful Speaker of the House since 1961, when Sam Rayburn held the same office.

Born in Cambridge, Mass. in 1912, a brick layer's son, "Tip" was involved in politics at the early age of 15 when he rang doorbells and urged people to vote for Al Smith for president. In 1931, he was out of high school, and earned \$21 a week as a truck driver for a brick company. He went on to be elected to the Massachusetts House during his senior year at Boston College. He became the state house minority leader in 1947. In 1953 he took John F. Kennedy's seat in the U.S. House and became house majority leader in 1971. During O'Neill's reign in the house, he was on the house rules committee for 20 years. At the end of 1976, he was chosen as Speaker of the House and is presently retir-

ing from that position.

"I began my public life in 1936 on a slogan of 'Work and Wages,'" O'Neill said in his June 1, 1985 speech, "My Own View of Our Country." "I'm convinced that the greatest goal is to give the average family an opportunity to earn an income, own a home, educate their children and have some security in the later years. That is still the American dream and is still worth fighting for."

He has great faith in the present and the future and seems to feel that those who talk about the way things were "back then" have either forgotten

how painful the Depression was or just didn't live through it.

O'Neill is a devout Catholic. His religion often seems to be the reason for some of his ideas and policies. O'Neill says his views on Central America are shaped much less by the official U.S. reports than they are by the words of various Maryknoll priests and nuns, many of whom are from his own district and work in the Central American region.

O'Neill lives a very average life despite his fame. He most enjoys the time he spends golfing, playing cards with his friends or having a few beers. He refuses to let politics interfere with his friendships and he is known to be the member of the House who is always concerned with the lives and well-being of others. He claims he has the ability to sense what a majority of the House members want him to do, and he prides himself on this type of communication.

The current tax reform issue is getting O'Neill's approval. He said that

people are crying for fairness in regard to their taxes. People are disappointed that large corporations and the wealthy don't pay taxes, and the tax reform bill will make this fair, according to O'Neill. He has been in Congress for 33 years and said that this is the first opportunity he's seen for a tax reform.

Political Science Professor David Roberts, from the University of Dubuque, said O'Neill has been a great liberal leader in the House and will go down in history as a leader trying to carry his liberal democratic group with him.

Roberts went on to say that O'Neill is a very personable, well-liked and respected person. His personable side became evident in 1974 in a crowded, smoky taproom when he got up on stage and sang "Apple Blossom Time" to his wife, Millie, on their 33rd wedding anniversary. This was the same song that was played for them on their wedding day.

Now, after 50 years in politics, "Tip" is stepping down from his position as Speaker of the House. He said, "I leave with a clear conscience and a smile on my face." After retirement O'Neill said he may teach a college course, write a book or do some television commercials.

Clarke Courier

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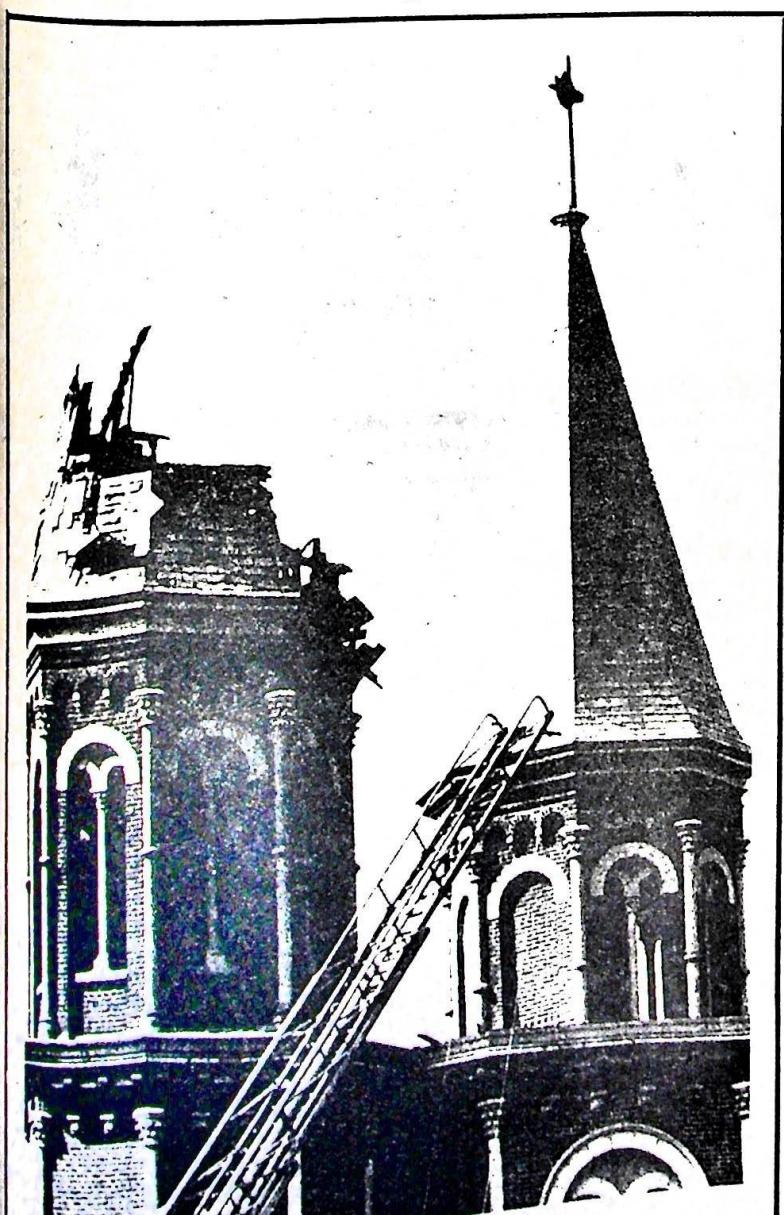
We would like to extend our sincere congratulations to Sister Catherine Dunn and the Clarke College community as they dedicate Clarke's new vision for the future.

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The remains of the twin spires after the fire in May, 1984.

Success common for many grads

by Becky Ede
& Vicki Schmitt

Success means many different things to many different people. Over the years, Clarke has produced outstanding individuals from all walks of life.

One such story deals with the life of Andrea Bednar Rafoth, a 1974 graduate of Clarke. Rafoth was born and raised in Streator, Ill. She first attended Clarke in 1970.

Rafoth was attracted to Clarke because of its small size. "I wanted to be a name and not just a number," Rafoth said. She was also drawn to Clarke because of its reputable drama department.

Rafoth said that she was very happy that she chose to attend Clarke. She was able to get a well-rounded education by sampling art, literature, drama, and science all at the same time.

Rafoth said she'd never trade her experiences at Clarke. Although she remembers happy times, she said the few frustrating moments that she had would have occurred no matter where she was.

Rafoth is grateful for the education she received at Clarke. "Although I admit that I didn't always apply myself, the opportunity was there for me to do so if I wanted to," said Rafoth. "You get out of education what you put into it."

Rafoth's interest in drama started when she was a teenager. She got involved with drama as "a way to channel all that extra energy" she had as an adolescent.

According to Rafoth, drama at Clarke wasn't just a major, but a way of life. "The department was small enough that I was able to get a lot of experience."

Rafoth's acting days didn't end at Clarke. She's done commercials for local businesses and she had minor roles in *F.I.S.T.* and *Take This Job and Shove It*, which were two movies filmed in Dubuque.

In addition, Rafoth has taught oral interpretation and video at a modeling school in Dubuque and worked as a showroom salesperson and model at the Apparel Center in Chicago.

Rafoth is currently a member of the Fine Arts Players, a recreational theater in Dubuque. She said that the theater requires a certain discipline. "Most of our members have had college experience," she said, "so we take it more seriously than the average person involved in theater."

Rafoth also spends her time acting as Civic Center Commissioner of Five Flags. Some of her duties include setting policies, working with the budget and acting as a mediator between Five Flags Civic Center and the citizens of Dubuque.

Rafoth is presently serving on the Clarke alumni board. She was chairperson of the Clarke Alumni Telethon for two years. She enjoys working as a volunteer and not having to worry about the monetary aspect of the job. "I'd hate to think of myself as just sitting at home dusting tabletops," she said.

Rafoth feels that women have a difficult role in today's society. "We as women get conflicting messages from the media. We have to be all things to all people. Not only are we supposed to have a career, but also carry out many of the responsibilities at home too. It's hard to know if we are doing all of the right things."

The most important thing in Rafoth's life is her family. "My husband and daughter come first," she said. "Everything else comes second."

Rafoth's husband is a mechanical contractor. Her daughter, an only child, is named Jessica. "I've been lucky in the sense that I didn't have

to have a family and a career at the same time. It was a tunnel-like vision for awhile; I gave all my attention to Jessica."

Rafoth strives to be a successful wife and mother. "That sounds so traditional," she said, "but if you're going to do it, you may as well do it right."

Regarding personal success, Rafoth said, "I am happy with myself. I want to keep growing. I don't want to stop. I want to keep experiencing new things."

A 1974 graduate, Chris Corken, was born in Chicago, Ill. and grew up in Oak Park, Ill. She had chosen Clarke with the help of her high school dean, who was very impressed with the recruiter from Clarke. "I came to look at Clarke with my parents. I was impressed and decided to come," said Corken.

Corken is happy with her decision and hasn't regretted any of it. She majored in Political Science and minored in Economics. During the second semester of her senior year she had an internship in Vermont working with the government. During her junior year in college, she took state boards for law school. She

graduated from Clarke and continued her education at St. Louis University of Law School. She married and moved to Dubuque in 1981.

Since that time, she has been working as the Dubuque County Attorney's assistant. Corken has worked as a prosecuting attorney in criminal cases since 1977. Now she handles only felony cases.

When she first started, not many females were involved in that type of work, but Corken stuck with it. "I like what I do and I'm very proud of myself," Corken said. "It has been a lot of hard work for me, but I really do like my job."

As a prosecuting attorney, Corken doesn't let her personal feelings get involved with her cases. "I don't get emotional in cases because I'd get stressed-out in a week," Corken said. "I simply prove this fact or that. After I leave my job, I go home to where I must be a wife and mother. I must maintain my balance."

Corken said that students should take advantage of liberal arts and the faculty at Clarke. "Don't be afraid to dream. Clarke can't always give you a job with a lot of money and prestige, but it gives you its support.

The faculty wants to be there." Corken said that Clarke has helped her to get her job as a prosecutor because of the good education she received. She also said that Clarke has encouraged her to go after what she wanted and to reach for goals "without the worry of how."

Corken has always wanted to teach. She taught police officers in Dubuque and this semester she began teaching a course titled "Introduction to Law" at Clarke. "Teaching is a very important part of my life," said Corken. "I wanted to give something back to Clarke and I thought that this was a good way for me to do it."

The story of Mary Clare Costello is far from normal. According to S. Xavier Coens, a retired drama instructor, Costello is married to Allan Arbas, an actor who played the role of "Sidney" the psychiatrist on *M*A*S*H*.

Costello lives in North Hollywood with her husband and daughter Erin. She recently finished a film titled *Golden Harvest* that was filmed in Canada.

Costello was born in Peoria, Ill. and attended Academy of Our Lady, an all-girls high school.

At Clarke, Costello earned a major in drama and a minor in elementary education. According to Coens, Costello was very dedicated to Clarke.

Costello had two sisters who attended Clarke and wants her daughter to attend Clarke when she is old enough.

Chris Lucy Bakon also has a story of success to tell. Last year, Bakon received the Golden Apple Award. The award, given by The Foundation for Excellence in Teaching, was established to recognize teachers for excellence in performance.

Bakon was one of the first ten teachers to ever receive the award, which is given annually to ten Chicago-area high school teachers.

Bakon is a teacher at a public high school on the south side of Chicago. Her husband is the Director of the Arie Crown Theatre in Chicago.

Possibly these stories of success will enhance the lives of others and encourage them to take an extra risk. Success isn't easy, but it is rewarding. These remarkable people have crossed many obstacles to become who they are today. Hopefully, future generations will be courageous enough to do the same.



Chris Corken, a 1974 graduate, teaches at Clarke and works as a prosecuting attorney for Dubuque County. (by Vicki Schmitt)



Andrea Bednar Rafoth, a 1974 graduate, is a member of the Fine Arts Players in Dubuque. (Photo by Vicki Schmitt)

Elizabeth Dole returns to Clarke campus

by Kelly Smith
& Jan Jacobson

On January 5, 1983, President Reagan announced the nomination of Elizabeth (Liddy) Hanford Dole to be Secretary of Transportation.

Dole was enthusiastically received on February 1, with a full Senate vote of 97-0. On February 7, she took the oath of office as the eighth Secretary of Transportation of the United States.

As Secretary of Transportation, Dole heads a department with a budget of approximately \$28 billion and 100,000 employees.

She is also responsible for setting policy direction in regards to our nation's aviation, highway, railroad, mass transit and maritime resources.

Dole is also the first woman to head a branch of the armed services, the U.S. Coast Guard.

Top priority for Dole is safety. She has created the Safety Review Task Force that conducts in-depth reviews

of all transportation safety programs.

Before joining Reagan's cabinet, Dole was the assistant to the President for Public Liaison at the White House. She also served as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, from 1973 to 1979.

Her public service has included working as the Director of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests and the Deputy Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs.

Dole merits the appointment based on her credentials. She has a degree in political science from Duke University, a law degree from Harvard Law School and a master's degree in education and government from Harvard University.

Her marriage to Senator Robert Dole, R-Kansas, has often led them down separate political aisles. According to *Time Magazine*, Dole stated, "There certainly have been times in the past when Bob and I have not

seen eye-to-eye on an issue. We may try to talk each other out of it. I'll say, 'Bob, come off it. When you consider these points, how can you maintain your position on that?'" As one of the most visible couples in America, the Doles share an incredibly fast-paced life together.

Newsweek once quoted Mrs. Dole as saying, "If I work late he cooks dinner and if he works late and I get home, I cook the dinner." It's not easy to keep personal and political lives separate. Dole told *Time*, "There may be something at the White House being discussed at the not ready to be discussed on Capital Hill. You have to compartmentalize."

Putting in 12 to 14-hour days is not uncommon for the Doles; consequently, finding time together is not always easy.

One Sunday while relaxing with Senator Dole's eye, Dole says, "What's this?" he asked, "I never

said that at all. That's not my position." Liddy glanced over, scanned the article and commented, "Well, it's not yours," she agreed, "but it's mine."

From The Courier, Dec. 15, 1950.

If mechanical efficiency has anything to do with it, fire tragedy will never strike Clarke.

Last week the college completed the installation of an automatic fire alarm system which, according to Dubuque Fire Chief Thomas C. Hickson, is the closest thing yet developed to a fool-proof device. It is also coupled with a manual alarm system.

Aware of our common Foundress, S. Xavier Coens, a retired drama instructor, Costello is married to Allan Arbas, an actor who played the role of "Sidney" the psychiatrist on *M*A*S*H*.
 President: Sister of the Blessed
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 Friday, October 17, 1986

grads

At Clarke, Costello earned a major in drama and a minor in elementary education. According to Costello, she was very dedicated to her studies. Costello had two sisters who attended Clarke and wants her daughter to attend Clarke when she is old enough. Chris Lucy Bakon also has a son, The award, given by The Foundation for Excellence, was established to recognize teachers' excellence in performance. Bakon was one of the first ten teachers to ever receive the award, which is given annually to Chicago-area high school teachers. Bakon is a teacher at a public high school on the south side of Chicago. Her husband is the Director of the Arie Crown Theatre in Chicago. Possibly these stories of success will enhance the lives of others and encourage them to take an extra step. Success isn't easy, but it is rewarding. These remarkable people have crossed many obstacles to become who they are today. Hopefully, future generations will be courageous enough to do the same.

Friday, October 17, 1986

Clarke Courier

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"Thank God often for all His favors and love Him much in return."

Mary Frances Clarke
Foundress, Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
July 14, 1887

Aware of our common heritage, the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary congratulate Clarke College and thank God for this new sign of favor and love.

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Sister Bernadette McManagal, RSM
Vice-President
Sister Maureen McNamee, RSM
Secretary
Sister Laurene Brady, RSM
Treasurer

Construction nears end

by Susan Donovan

Although Clarke's new buildings are not finished, they will be ready for the Festival of Dedication, according to Grant Christianson, head contractor for Conlon Construction. The library and the atrium will be close enough to completion for safe tours through the construction area during the dedication.

Officials had hoped that the chapel would be closer to completion, allowing a special liturgy to be held during the festivities. After the monsoon-like rains of September that is no longer a possibility. Not only was the chapel's construction delayed, but that of the administrative offices and the fine arts practice area as well. While the atrium and the library will be ready for the planned events, they, too, have felt the effect of the setback, due to the weather. "Nothing will be completely finished," Christianson said.

According to Christianson, the work force consists of nearly 100 construction workers at this time. During various stages of the project the work force has fluctuated between 20 and 100 men. Some men arrive at 7 a.m. and work until 6:30 p.m., according to Dave Conlon, director of construction.

Unfortunately, September's weather was not the only setback for construction workers. "Despite the fact that we started with optimistic schedules, changes in the construction plans and last winter's unfavorable weather, caused the original schedule to be modified," said Christianson.

There have been occasional problems that cannot be attributed to the weather. One unfortunate occurrence was the picketing of the construction site in October, 1985. Fifty unemployed union tradesmen protested the non-union company that was working at Clarke. "It was only a one or two day informational demonstration," said Christianson.

The atrium, which is probably the most unusual aspect of the site, is made of safety glass with solar insulation. It is made of special material to prevent it from being broken easily. Workers on the skylight are eager to show off their work.

A 1974 graduate, is a member of the Fine Arts. (Photo by Vicki Schmitt)

campus

said that at all. That's not my position." Liddy glanced over, scanned the article and commented, "What's it's not yours," she agreed, "but it's mine."

From The Courier, Dec. 15, 1950.

If mechanical efficiency has anything to do with it, the tragedy will never strike Clarke again. The installation of an automatic fire alarm system, which, according to Thomas C. Holston, Fire Chief Thomas C. Holston, is the closest thing to a lightning rod from a union contractor, so the non-union company got the job. Christianson said that construction activities for the past two weeks have centered around dedication prepara-

Clarke celebration begins today

by John Marner

Beginning homecoming week, Clarke College will celebrate its recovery and reconstruction from the devastating fire in 1984 which destroyed half its campus.

During the six-day celebration, from October 17-22, Clarke will honor Speaker of the House Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole and the late educator and astronaut, Christa McAuliffe.

To kick off the celebration, on Friday Oct. 17, 1986, "The Royal Lichtenstein Circus" will perform at the Wahlert Sports Complex. Zach Zuehlke, director of residence life and student activities, said that the circus performed here two years ago in the cafeteria.

The circus is originally from San Jose, Calif., and is the official and full-time ministry of Jesuit Father Nick Weber.

Ordained in 1970, Weber became concerned that his theater ministry was too select in its appeal. He wanted a type of format that would catch the attention of all walks of life. With the help of former acting students, Weber was able to form a touring circus including acrobats, jugglers, magicians, mimes and storytellers, animal acts, wire-walkers and clowns.

The circus presents parables in a comic-mime format. The parables are designed to communicate human values such as kindness, honesty and courage. The circus' entire performance is an invitation to welcome play, wonder and surprise.

The magazine *Circus Report Weekly* stated, "The Royal Lichtenstein is a classic circus with a sublime touch of evangelism and a fine, gentle impact. Father Weber has added the mind, the conscience, and the soul to contemporary circus."

Now in its fourteenth annual tour, Weber has added a brand new cast of performers. These performers will amaze the curious onlookers with the spectacular lightning-paced potpourri of unicycling, juggling, comedy, magic, animal acts and two narrated mime fables.

The circus will be featuring the mime-comedy of Bob Coddington, the juggling skills of Stefan Fisher, the wacky antics of former Ringling Brothers clown Eugene Pidgeon, Jr., and New Zealand's comedy clown duo of Dom Ferry and Jane Mitchell. The show will collaborate in the re-creation of Harry Houdini's sensational effects. Another feature will include domestic and exotic trained animals.

"The Miser's Dream" is this year's narrated fable. It's about a nutty dance discussion of the difference between having and holding. The fable "Time Out of Mind" will also be featured. In this, an old watchmaker falls asleep and wakes his entire village.

The *Des Moines Register* stated, "Sometimes it takes a little nonsense to make a whole lot of sense, which is what the Royal Lichtenstein Circus, the smallest complete circus in the world, is all about."

The ribbon-cutting ceremony and dedication of the new campus facilities will take place Saturday, Oct. 18. During this time, the cornerstone will be blessed by Archbishop Daniel Kucera.

"The stone is the sign to all of us, that we are the foundation of what the church is built on," said S. Kate Hendel, music instructor. "We bless the stone because it's an image and it reminds us of who we are."

The inscription on the stone is quite different from any of Clarke's other buildings. It will read, "1986 The future of Clarke College rests on the foundations of our heritage: Founded 1843 by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

Prior to the presentation of the Clarke Freedom Award, honorary degrees will be given to retiring House Speaker Thomas "Tip"

O'Neill and his wife, Millie, for their public services and commitment to family values. With the official time yet to be announced, the O'Neill's speech will be on "Family Values in the 21st Century." The O'Neill's will speak in Terence Donaghoe Hall.

On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 7:30 p.m., S. Christine Athans will speak on "The American Church: Where Does the Future Point?" Afterward the lighting of the evening lamps will take place inside the atrium. Fr. Daulton, trustee and rector of St. Raphael's Cathedral, will bring the light from the cathedral to Clarke. There will be 12 individual candles and a central candle encased in a star, glass-cut container.

Dunn said the celebration symbolizes the values and the accomplishments in the 143-year history of the college, as well as the challenges that students and educators will face in the 21st century.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, Clarke will have an open house of the new library, music performance hall, art gallery, classrooms, chapel and administrative offices.

"We are asking the public to park their vehicles at Senior High School and from there a trolley will shuttle them down to the Alumni Lecture Hall (ALH) in Catherine Byrne Hall where the tours begin," said Jane Daly, public relations director.

When arriving at ALH visitors will see a video presentation on the construction of the new buildings. "Architects will be on hand to answer any questions that people might have," said Daly.

Tours will be given on the hour by members of the admissions office, faculty and students. At the end of the tour, in front of the atrium, entertainment will be provided. Such activities will include facepainting, live music, clowns and radio broadcasting by KLYV.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole will be awarded an honorary degree Monday, Oct. 20, for her national leadership and exemplary role for women. She will give her speech on "Transportation in the 21st Century."

On Tuesday, Oct. 21, the Mary Frances Clarke Freedom Award will be given posthumously to honor Christa McAuliffe who died last year within minutes after the Challenger space shuttle was launched. Astronaut Linda Godwin will accept the award.

McAuliffe was chosen for this award because she was an astronaut and educator with a vision of the future. She was willing to sacrifice everything to make that vision happen. "I can see a tremendous parallel between her and Mary Frances Clarke who was a pioneer in her day," said S. Mary Lou Caffery, chair of the science division.

Originally this was called the Thanksgiving Award and was given annually. With a change in administration, the traditional award ceased in 1968. With the dedication of the new campus facilities, the tradition will be re-established. The name of the award was changed to reflect the mission of the liberal arts college. "The mission of a liberal arts college is that we provide you with an education that frees you from a narrow view of life," said Caffery.

On behalf of McAuliffe, Linda Godwin, Ph.D., astronaut and mission specialist, will accept the award. Godwin was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in June, 1985, and in August began a one-year training and evaluation program to qualify for subsequent assignments as a mission specialist on the future space shuttle flightcrews.

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The light will symbolize the beginning of a new era. "The light and cornerstone are here to remind us of who we are," said Hendel. "Jesus is the light of the world and because of the Holy Spirit, we became light." Hendel also said that the more the students participate in the events, the more they will be able to walk away with a memory that will last a lifetime.

From *The Courier* Dec. 15, 1961.

MISCELLANEOUS — All those who have saved the ends from their salads are asked to contribute it to the Christmas dinner decorating committee.

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Construction nothing new to BVMs

by Linda Allendorf & Bridget Mooney

In 143 years of Clarke history its existence has been challenged by poverty and the tragedy of fire. But Clarke has accepted the challenges and moved onward. The Clarke Shield Song echos this: "Onward Clarke College! Let the echos ring!"

This song written by Sr. Mary Catherine of Sienna Weasels, BVM was the challenge of the future. The future is now "Onward Clarke College, let the echos ring."

The history of Clarke College can be traced back as far as 1843, when St. Michael's school and convent burned in Philadelphia. The BVMs of this school were invited to Dubuque by Bishop Loras. Five sisters under the direction of Fr. Terrence Donaghoe came to Dubuque accepting a challenge of the future.

The sisters; Mary Francis Clarke, Margaret Mann, Rose O'Toole, Catherine Byrne and Eliza Kelly left Philadelphia and arrived in Dubuque by riverboat on June 15, 1843. Dubuque was then a small community on the bluffs of the Mississippi river that was experiencing rapid growth due to a lead rush and a rise in the lumber industry.

Together, with the community, the five sisters founded a small school at Third and Bluff street, near the Cathedral, opening the doors as St. Mary's Female Academy.

Two years later a Dubuque resident, John Walsh, received a vision from St. Philomino who prompted him to donate 724 acres of land southwest of Dubuque. The land was given to Fr. Donaghoe, who, in 1846, built a new school for the sisters on the prairie land. The school was named St. Joseph's Academy on the Prairie.

It was at the Academy on the Prairie that Clarke experienced its first fire in 1849. The building was partially rebuilt.

Due to the academy's difficulties in transportation and limited contact with the growing Dubuque land, the sisters moved back to Dubuque.

In 1859 the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary moved into a 14th street building. The Academy of the Sacred Heart for young ladies remained at this location until 1868.

On September 1, 1968, the sisters and students took possession of the William Wellington Mansion located at 13th and Main Street. It was then

again named St. Joseph's Academy. On September 6, 1868, the Academy opened its doors to 150 students. In the next ten years the enrollment would outgrow the capacity of the building and boarders would have to be moved to other locations in the community. The 13th and Main location became an exclusive campus school.

In 1879 the sisters again moved. This time to Clarke's present location, then called Seminary Hill. This was the sisters' fourth and final move. The school was named Mount St. Joseph's Academy.

During the next two decades Mount St. Joseph's Academy experienced tremendous physical growth. In 1881 construction began on Margaret Mann Hall, the administration building. The building was also used for classrooms, a dormitory for resident students and a convent for the sisters.

"During 1917 students rallied to support the World War I effort."

Until 1887, and then again from 1893-1896, S. Mary Josephine Clarke, niece of S. Mary Francis Clarke led the "Mount." From 1887 to 1893 S. Mary Rosalia Ryan was acting Superior.

In September, 1883, the student editor of the *Mount St. Joseph Messenger* announced the beginning of excavation for Rose O'Toole Hall. This building boasted floors of Iowa oak and panels of natural walnut. This building provided additional living accommodations, new classrooms and a spacious assembly hall.

From 1892-1894 a third building was built. This was the first Catherine Byrne Hall. It was originally planned as a guest house. Soon the space was needed for an art studio, a music hall, a residence hall and science laboratories.

Catherine Byrne Hall was connected by an overhead bridge to Margaret Mann and Rose O'Toole Halls. The buildings were separated by a small open court.

In 1901, during the superiorship of S. Mary Bertrand Foley, the first president of the academy, the state of Iowa accredited the school as a three-year college. In 1902 another hall, Mary Bertrand, was added to

the college. Mary Bertrand Hall accommodated Sacred Heart Chapel, the library, dining room, classrooms and more dormitory space.

Two years later in 1904 Mount St. Joseph's awarded its first bachelor of arts degree. This came just three years after the state gave accreditation to the school.

In 1904 S. Emiliana McCauley became superior and president of the college. Between 1906 and 1908 the construction of Eliza Kelly Hall was completed. It is a beautiful example of Italian Renaissance architecture and was established for the fine arts. Also during this time a grotto was built on campus. The statue was named Our Lady of the Moonlight. The grotto was designed and built by William J. Knight, then a partner of the Griffith and Knight law firm.

On May 6, 1912, Articles of Incorporation were filed for the college. That same year the college received a charter from the state of Iowa granting the college rights and privileges to operate.

During the summer of 1917 students and faculty at the college rallied together to support the World War I effort. Food-planning classes met the demands of the nation's "wheatless and meatless days." Red Cross courses were created and the entire campus knit sweaters and socks that were packed in cartons along with medical supplies and sent to our fighting men.

In 1918 the college received accreditation from the North Central Association for Secondary Schools and Colleges.

In 1919 S. Mary Gervase Tuffy became superior and president. The following year Mount St. Joseph's College sold 15 and a half acres of land on the southwest corner of the campus to the city of Dubuque for construction of Dubuque Senior High

School. The total acreage of the campus after the sale of the land was 58.7 acres. S. Tuffy remained in office until 1925.

In the next years Mount St. Joseph accepted a new president into office, S. Mary Clara Russell. It was in the last year of her presidency that Mount St. Joseph officially became Clarke College. Seminary Drive became Clarke Drive. This year also saw the closing of the Academy.

Father Donaghoe, the builder of the Academy's second home was honored in 1928 with the construction of a new building. Terence Donaghoe Hall was built as a recreational facility that included a theater, gymnasium and a swimming pool.

In 1947 S. Mary Anne Leone Graham became president of the college. During her presidency in 1951 Clarke inaugurated the honor system. It analyzed the failures and reviewed the successes of the Clarke Student Association and student leadership council. The honor system was responsible for the freedom of the Clarke students. These freedoms included non-surveillance, non-proctored examinations and non-required assemblies.

In 1956 Mary Josita Hall was built honoring S. Mary Josita Baschnagel, the superior general of the congregation. This building housed the dining room area, post office, small chapel and dormitory for 300 students.

A graduate division for a masters of arts degree in education was established in 1964. In 1967 the first master of arts degree was awarded.

In 1967 another major building project was initiated. This included the building of a new Catherine Byrne Hall. The first was replaced because it was too small. It was more feasible at the time to knock the old building down rather than add on to the building. The curved structure housed classrooms, a home

economics center, a lecture hall and planetarium.

In 1967 Mary Benedict Hall was also built. It served as a residence hall and a maintenance service center.

In 1969 Robert J. Giroux became the first lay president in Clarke's history. He remained in office until 1977 when he resigned.

While in office Giroux's administration saw the development of a tri-college plan, which enabled students to attend classes at Loras and the University of Dubuque. A continuing education program for women was also established during his presidency.

Meneve Dunham was elected to replace Giroux by the board of trustees in 1977. It was during her presidency that Clarke became co-educational.

During this time the activities room in Mary Fran was transformed into a student union, with snack service in the afternoons and evenings. In 1980 the maintenance center was transformed into a computer science center with the help of some local architects.

In 1983 S. Catherine Dunn became president. On May 17, 1984, tragedy struck and Clarke's future was again challenged. Fire destroyed Margaret Mann Hall, Rose O'Toole Hall and Mary Bertrand Hall. In 1985 construction of the new buildings began.

It has been 143 years since the BVM sisters arrived in Dubuque. They have survived poverty, frontier hazards, the Great Depression, global war and two major fires. The dedication of the new buildings displays the courage of the sisters and the whole Clarke community. Clarke continues to accept the challenges of the future.

by Theresa Trenkamp
College may be difficult
students, but for others
Marceau is continuing his
Marceau was born in Minn., and lived there in
12 years old. He then
Milwaukee, Wis. After
from high school he attended
at the University of Iow
1971-73. Marceau said, "I
to declare a major and I did
After college he traveled
years and was a farm hand
Marceau then got into
music. He said he got together
some friends just for fun and
The Great Plains Band
became interested in his
they began to play for
other parties.

The Great Plains Band
time job for Marceau for
half years, as well as
memorable experiences. "We
traveled within a five-state
we did a tour in Alberta, Canada
eight weeks in 1977," he said.

Faculty set in graduate

by Judy Bandy
A liberal arts education is
defined as, "the subjects
of an academic college course,
literature, philosophy, language
and survey courses,
sciences, as distinguished from
professional or technical subjects
education which provides
a broad, general background."

Over the past 15 years
liberal arts colleges have
varying degrees from a traditional
arts curricula in the strict sense
definition. Students' demands
societal pressures have, in
past decade, persuaded most
to opt for an open curriculum
a more laid-back atmosphere.

However, recent surveys
students and faculties nationwide
indicate a desire to get back
to basics. Recent Clarke Senates
meetings have focused on
kindling the traditional appreciation
of the liberal arts, while acknowledging
the importance of technology.

Possible changes in future
course requirements include making
courses in computer science
literature, philosophy and
science. "We think most students
realizing that technology carries
questions of ethics and values
must be judged from historical
points," said S. Diana Malone,

senate chair. "That a student
must be judged from historical
points," said S. Diana Malone,

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THAT'S LIFE (pg13)	1:05 3:10 5:10 7:20 & 9:30
PEGGY SUE GOT MARRIED	1:10 3:20 5:20 7:25 & 9:35
DEADLY FRIEND (R)	1:15 3:15 5:20 7:15 & 9:15
Starts Fri., Sept. 26	
CROCODILE DUNDEE (PG-13)	1:00, 3:10, 5:05, 7:10 & 9:25
STAND BY ME (R)	1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:10 & 9:10
TOP GUN (PG)	1:20, 4:00, 7:00 & 9:25

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